

Where is CeSUS when we need it?

SUSK out of isolation: Links with European counterparts

Nestor Makuch

Ukrainian-Canadian students may be interested in knowing that their counterparts in Europe are alive and have in the recent past experienced an upsurge of activity. According to Volodymyr Lyczmanenko, the current president of the Union of Ukrainian Student Associations of Europe (SUSTE - The European equivalent of SUSK which coordinates Ukrainian student activities in Great Britain,

France, Belgium, West Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain), Ukrainian students in Europe are increasingly involving themselves in activities and discussions on human rights, the preservation of their identity and language, the situation in Ukraine, community representation and academic endeavours.

Lyczmanenko, 25, was recently in Canada on a two week "whirlwind survey" of the country and the

Ukrainian-Canadian community, during which he was able to spend a few days (23-27 September) engaged in talks with the SUSK National Executive and the STUDENT editorial staff on issues of mutual concern.

Although he felt it somewhat presumptuous to comment on the Ukrainian-Canadian scene on the basis of his superficial survey, Lyczmanenko feels that the primary

difference between the Ukrainian communities in Europe and in Canada lies in the diversity of activity displayed by Ukrainian Canadians. "Ukrainian Canadians are active in all walks of life while, for example, professionals in England are far and few between. Ukrainian-Canadian life is still vibrant and growing while in Europe the number of Ukrainians, or those who regard themselves as Ukrainians, is slowly dropping." He also experienced somewhat of a "culture-shock" in Canada - he was surprised that so many Ukrainian-Canadians tended to be severely anglicized and did not expect to be "confronted with the specific Ukrainian-Canadian culture."

While in Edmonton, Lyczmanenko attended a meeting of the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Alberta and a SUSK National Executive meeting, and had a "good opportunity" to discuss Ukrainian student life in both Europe and Canada. He found his talks with Ukrainian student activists in Canada "very constructive" and mutually beneficial as each body (SUSK and SUSTE) learned more about the other's activities and discussed common problems. "Ukrainian students in Canada and Europe operate very similarly - they have the same problems, methodology of communication and degree of student involvement."

Lyczmanenko feels that a mutual exchange of news and information among Ukrainian students is desirable and strong links for cooperation between SUSK and SUSTE on this and other issues were forged in the course of his talks in Edmonton. He hopes that other Ukrainian student unions will also participate in "free exchange of information throughout the world."

It is lamentable that Lyczmanenko should have to travel over six thousand miles in order to establish firm contact with SUSK when there exists a body - the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) - which should actively facilitate communication between various Ukrainian student bodies throughout the world. However, theory is often divorced from reality and, according to Lyczmanenko, SUSTE has recognized for some time now that CeSUS is not playing a satisfactory role in the Ukrainian student community and "is not living up to its obligations." In fact the 5th Congress of SUSTE, held in March of this year in London (Lyczmanenko was elected president at this time - see the August 1978 issue of STUDENT for coverage of the Congress), passed a resolution stating that it recognized communication and cooperation with CeSUS was unsatisfactory and called upon the CeSUS executive (located in Toronto) to investigate and ameliorate this problem.

It seems that the major problem in communication with CeSUS is that there is no communication - at least from CeSUS's side. Since the 5th Congress Lyczmanenko has written five times to Bohdan Harhaj, the current CeSUS president, in

order to establish official links with CeSUS during his term of office but "regretably" has not received a single reply to any of these letters. For over six months - his entire term of office to date - Lyczmanenko, despite his efforts, has had absolutely no contact with CeSUS. No bulletins, no constitutions, no minutes of meetings, no letters. Nothing.

It should now be clear to opponents of SUSK's suspension of its own activities in CeSUS (until such time as a congress adhering to genuine democratic principles is held - see the 19th Congress resolutions printed elsewhere in this issue and the May 1978 issue of STUDENT for further details of SUSK's position on CeSUS) that this is virtually the only viable strategy currently available. These critics, who argue that SUSK should



SUSK president Jacuta (left) and Lyczmanenko come to terms.

be an active critic of CeSUS and work towards its reform from within, should examine closely the case of SUSTE which is more than willing to participate in CeSUS activities but, for some reason unbeknown to it (or to anybody else), is being blatantly and callously ignored and excluded from any kind of input into an organization which theoretically represents them in the international arena. Since CeSUS is organized as a "representative" body of Ukrainian students in the west it seems ludicrous that it can attempt to do so without consulting its member organizations.

This brings up the thorny question of who, in fact, does CeSUS represent? SUSK has suspended its activity and SUSTE is de facto excluded. Yet these two bodies are the more dynamic of Ukrainian student bodies in the west and their combined membership easily constitutes the majority of the Ukrainian student population. What kind of a mandate does this give CeSUS? What kind of a Ukrainian student version of a "Potemkin village" is it attempting to construct?

Lyczmanenko feels that the recent behaviour of CeSUS in North America leads one to suspect its policies and aims, and that we should return to an honest representation of all Ukrainian student communities in the world."

So why then is CeSUS ignoring

(ISOLATION continued on page 5)

Social scientists take community's pulse

Ivan Jaworsky

On September 15 - 16 a conference on "Social Trends Among Ukrainian Canadians," organized by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, was held at the University of Ottawa. The conference was sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK), and the Multiculturalism Directorate (Department of the Secretary of State) and was the second in a series of conferences on Ukrainians in Canada, with special emphasis on developments since World War I, organized by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

This year's conference was to provide an interdisciplinary forum for interpretations of the information in "A Statistical Compendium on the Ukrainians in Canada, 1891 - 1977," (Ottawa, 1977 (mimeo)), compiled under the direction of Dr. W. Darcovich and Senator P. Yuzik, both of Ottawa. The conference featured sessions on statistical interpretations of ethnicity, economic status and urbanization, social characteristics, assimilation and identity, and history and politics. The fourteen presentations grouped in the above sessions included topics as diverse as "Language Retention Patterns Among Ukrainian Canadians".

"Changing Status of Ukrainian Women in Canada", "Fertility and Nuptiality of Ukrainian Canadians", and "We're All Ukrainians, Aren't We? A Study of Emergent Ethnicity in Kingston, Ontario."

Despite the academic nature of the conference and the forbidding titles of some presentations, the conference was surprisingly well attended. Over one hundred people (many of them students) were present at most sessions. Although many members of the public were from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal

have been eliminated without great loss. Nonetheless, on the whole the level of questions and comments from the audience was quite high, and some topics, such as the possible late of ethnic identification questions in the 1981 Canadian census, provoked vigorous discussion.

The banquet speaker, Prof. Charles Keely (Center for Policy Studies, the Population Council, New York), commented as an outsider on the conference proceedings. In an excellent presentation, he raised several



The "Statistical Compendium" team - (from L to R) Boris Myhal, Dr. John Woychysyn, Senator Paul Yuzik, Dr. William Darcovich, Zenon Yankowsky, Dr. Ivan Teslia.

were well represented, and there were also observers from Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Kitchener, and Kingston.

As is the case at most academic conferences, the presentations ranged from poor to excellent. The program was rather crowded; greater selectivity could have been shown in choosing speakers, and two or three presentations could

points of great importance. Keely emphasized the great diversity among Ukrainian Canadians, who are split by numerous religious, political, and generational differences. According to Keely, although Ukrainian Canadians should present a united front when dealing with external problems, they must realize that they are not a monolithic group, and various sub-groups should show greater understanding of and tolerance towards the diversity of other sub-groups.

Keely also noted that many of the conference presentations had been overly descriptive and took a static view of Canadian society, looking at changes within the Ukrainian-Canadian community over time without searching for the causes of these changes. The future of Ukrainians in Canada depends on what happens to Canada as a whole, and therefore to understand changes within the Ukrainian-Canadian community it is important to examine the causes of change within Canadian society.

Keely posed several questions

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EDITORIAL

Voices in the wilderness

As the Ukrainskiy Holos editorial "Poshcho Osvity?" (Why Study?) observed, fall is the time of year when education is foremost in the minds of millions of people. Teachers, parents and students of all ages are caught up in the back-to-school spirit that bubbles through popular consciousness in the autumn months of each year. In keeping with the seasonal swing of things, the editors of *Holos* felt it timely to devote their 31 August editorial to some fatherly meditations on the blessings of a higher education. Furthermore, they specifically addressed their remarks to university students, noting in an aside that "the times when a high school education sufficed, had passed." We at *Student* read the *Holos* article with considerable interest, knowing that *Holos* had once served as the voice of the budding Ukrainian intelligentsia in Western Canada way back in 1910. What would the venerable precursor of *Student* have to say to university students today?

First, it was made clear that *Holos* was not interested in discussing the material benefits that a university degree brings, such as a higher-paying job and a more comfortable lifestyle. These were simply assumed. The focus of the editorial was to be the less tangible rewards that came with an advanced education, namely the subtle life-skills acquired in the course of university training. Some of these "benefits" may be summarized in the following points:

1. A higher education gives people a global perspective and the ability to analyze and understand what is happening around them. The reason why university graduates are better able to grasp international affairs is because a university education introduces students to the central concepts of psychology, sociology and history.
2. An advanced education enables people to better manoeuvre in today's complex society. Often problems encountered in various professions and occupations require an understanding of psychology and human nature, which a university education provides.
3. People who have passed through an institute of higher learning have a broader outlook on life, are better able to understand their limitations and know what role they must play in society and in the community. "Without a higher education people can become a problem in their own communities, because they lack an understanding of the specificity of that life."
4. An advanced education develops self-confidence and self-respect and thus enables well-schooled individuals to participate in a responsible manner in any community or organization. The satisfaction that such people get from their contribution to community life encourages the involvement of others.
5. A well-educated person is capable of thinking, analyzing, being creative, and questioning what is. Such an individual is able to see the world realistically and is capable of understanding it.

And finally, the crowning conclusion:

6. The better educated you are the more secure you will be materially and the better able you will be to help in the task of improving human life around the world.

The assumptions these statements are based on and the conceptions that underlie them reveal that the editors of *Holos* still hold to what is essentially a liberal-humanist perspective on education. And while the idealism of such a position is certainly inspiring, coming as it does from a senior member of the Ukrainian press, one cannot allow quaint sentiments to obscure the less palatable truths of contemporary student life at Canadian institutes of higher learning.

In the first place "Poshcho Osvity?" contains a factual error that would suggest that the editors of *Holos* haven't been near a university campus in at least a decade. The fact that it is now possible to obtain a university degree without ever studying sociology, psychology or history, seems to have escaped the attention of the authors. Similarly, the argument that better-educated people are capable of transcending the narrow world-view of their less-educated counterparts, bears little or no relation to the truth. The petty politics that characterizes much of the activity of the institutional lives of more than a few academics, in itself disproves this trail assertion; and the bigotry, sexism and reactionary politics of many scholars further challenges this rapid formulation. A higher education very often means a narrowing of one's outlook, since specialization is the goal of most post-secondary pursuits. A large number of students and academics never see beyond certain shelves in the library and the pages of their books: what kind of a "global perspective" and broadening of outlook is possible from people whose see the world through narrow slits?

That a well-educated person is capable of thinking, analyzing, being creative and independent — or is capable of challenging the status quo — is one point that is certainly worth debating in the light of all the mediocre people that are annually processed through post-secondary grist-mills. The argument that an advanced education gives people the skills to be able to cope with our increasingly complex society also deserves more careful scrutiny. Does a university adequately prepare its graduates for the world outside?

But the tell-tale myth that informs much of the *Holos* article and reveals it to be the house of cards that it is, is the assumption that a higher education is a ticket to a secure and well-paying job. The editors of *Holos* have obviously not heard of the growing numbers of Ph.D.'s among the ranks of the unemployed. Nor have they heard of all the M.A.'s working on assembly lines in Detroit. The days when a B.A. virtually guaranteed you a job have long gone and don't show any signs of returning in the present economic situation. The editors of *Holos* are obviously unaware of these changes, which makes one wonder if they aren't living in a bell jar. Surely they don't believe that an official piece of paper is going to get anyone anything in the lean years to come, when survival — and not security — will dictate the terms of the struggle.

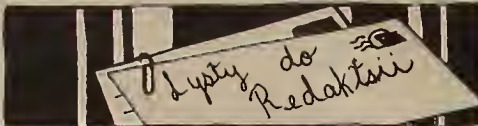
Despite all these faults in the arguments advanced in "Poshcho Osvity?" the editors of *Holos* must be congratulated for succinctly putting the question that is increasingly on the minds of many of the students in institutions of higher learning: Why bother getting an advanced education? It is a question that is worth considering as it is a question this generation of students must eventually confront. But that is for another day, and another point of view.

J.B.

Public Archives store SUSK papers

We are pleased to announce that our National SUSK Records have now been officially donated to the Public Archives of Canada — National Ethnic Archives Program. In the near future, the organization of our archives will begin in order that researchers can use the collection.

If anyone has in their possession, or knows of someone who has SUSK files, please inform our office or the National Ethnic Archives at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, in order that the SUSK collection may present a complete picture of our organization.



Penetrating Analysis

Enclosed herewith is a cheque for a subscription to *STUDENT*. Your penetrating analysis and pointed commentary on major events is most welcome. Carry on! M.A. Negrich Winnipeg

New Convert

At the recent CIUS conference on Social Trends among Ukrainian Canadians I saw my first issue of *STUDENT* (August 1978 vol. 10 no. 48). I was very impressed with your newspaper, and found the articles well-written and informative. Of particular interest to me were the clear presentations on "Multiculturalism and the bureaucracy," and "Ukrainian-Canadian youth: a synopsis of youth organization."

Although I have not been a SUSK member since the 60's, I would like to subscribe to *STUDENT* and am enclosing a cheque. Best of luck! Keep up the excellent work.

Z shchyrym pryvitom,
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STUDENT is a national, trilingual and monthly newspaper for Ukrainian-Canadian students, published by the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK).

STUDENT is a forum for fact and opinion reflecting the interests of Ukrainian-Canadian students on various topics — social, cultural, political and religious.

The opinions and thoughts expressed in *STUDENT* represent the particular situation in which the Ukrainian-Canadian student movement finds itself, both within the Ukrainian-Canadian community and within Canadian society. Opinions expressed in individual signed articles are not necessarily those of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union or of the *STUDENT* editorial board.

Letters to the editor are welcome. We reserve the right to edit materials for publication.

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A new constitution for Canada: What kind of democratic and human rights?

In the last edition of *STUDENT* (Vol. 10, No. 48) we published the first of a three-part series by David Lupul on the federal government's new Constitutional proposals. In that article, the issues involved in these sections of the Constitutional Amendment Bill dealing with the linguistic and cultural rights of Canadian citizens were examined. In this second article, he deals with constitutional protection of fundamental human rights of Canadian citizens and the role of the Canadian legal system in upholding these rights. Part Three next month will deal with the conflict between the federal government and the provinces over the division of powers between themselves, and the role of Quebec as a principal factor in the struggle for greater provincial autonomy in Canada.

Those who have read Part One of this series will recall that one of the principle reasons cited by the federal government for rewriting the existing constitution, the British North America Act, was its lack of a declaration of the basic rights and freedoms of Canadian citizens. Therefore, a Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms was included in the Constitutional Amendment Bill (sections 5-29). This charter protects certain political and legal rights of persons (s. 6-12), as well as certain language rights (s. 13-22) which were discussed in my first article.

The proposed charter essentially incorporates the rights presently contained in the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, with a few new additions, such as the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, the right of a person not to be found guilty of an offense which was not a crime at the time which he committed it, and the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. In addition, certain fundamental democratic rights are outlined, such as the principles of free and democratic elections to the House of Commons and the necessity for federal and provincial elections every five years (except in time of real or apprehended war, invasion, or insurrection).

These fundamental human rights are essential for the operation of a truly democratic society. They closely parallel many of the provisions contained in the constitutions of other liberal-democratic states, such as the United States, France and West Germany. However, it is important to note that the latter countries are republics with democratically-elected heads-of-state, and are not subject to the British system of parliamentary government under the authority of the British Crown. To assess the impact of these proposed human rights provisions in the new constitution bill, it is first necessary to examine the workings of our existing legal system in Canada.

STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CANADA TODAY

Presently, protection of human rights in Canada is based on the British common law and the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, which was passed as an Act of Parliament by the Diefenbaker government in 1960. Unfortunately, those who lauded the Diefenbaker government for this step have had little to trumpet about. The *Bill of Rights* has been inconsistently enforced by the courts, particularly in the case of the Supreme Court of Canada, which has tended to view it as just another Act of Parliament incapable of striking down other Acts which appear to violate the provisions of the *Bill of Rights*. The Supreme Court of Canada has failed to apply the *Bill of Rights* in some very important cases affecting the civil liberties of an accused person, such as in *R. v. Wray* (1970) and *R. v. Osborn* (1971). One professor at Osgoode Hall, Paul Weiler, describes the Canadian legal system as being:

...unduly oriented to the task of adjudicating concrete disputes before it, and as a result, [the Supreme Court] exhibits much too narrow a conception of legal reasoning to do justice to the important legal policies it is setting for the Canadian polity. (In *The Last Resort: A Critical Study of the*

Supreme Court of Canada, p. 235).

However, one cannot condemn the judiciary over-severely for the failure to protect civil liberties. After all, they are forced to work within a certain framework which many Canadians, even today, consider to be completely satisfactory. Canadians appear to be content with the continuation of Canada as a constitutional monarchy, based on British common law traditions going back to medieval times, and having their conflicts in the courts decided, to a significant extent, upon outdated precedents. Part of the problem with the Canadian legal system has been that "judges must deal today with the problems of tomorrow by applying the solutions of yesterday."

Within the legal profession there is a lot of empty rhetoric about "our glorious common law tradition" or the magical properties of the *Magna Carta* in protecting our fundamental rights. Neither has done very much to hinder the curtailment of citizens' rights and the invasion of their persons, homes and property by the government.

However, the belief persists among Canadians that we have a whole series of rights and freedoms which, in practice, simply do not exist. Perhaps part of the reason for this inflated sense of their rights among Canadians stems from watching too many American television programs, such as "Perry Mason," "The Defenders" or "The Bold Ones." While Canada may not quite be what one Canadian observer described it to be "a pleasant authoritarian country founded by English refugees from the American Revolution" — the fact is that Canadian civil liberties are far more restricted than those of the U.S. Canadians have not yet a bill of rights with constitutional force comparable to that of the Americans. In Canada today, despite the existence of what we like to call "a free country," we have a Canadian citizen, Peter True, who has been tried and convicted under the Official Secrets Act *entirely in secret*, while a journalist, Peter Wodhams, and the *Toronto Sun* are being brought to trial for publishing supposedly secret information, most of which had already been broadcast, without government response, on a television network.

As Tom Wicker, New York Times columnist, points out in *Maclean's* (Sept. 25, 1978) statistics compiled by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association show that in 1971, the last year the courts allowed the U.S. government to order wiretaps without judicial warrants, 117 such taps were placed in Canada. In 1976, 517 national security wiretaps were authorized by the solicitor-general without having to obtain approval by the courts. Furthermore, in Canada, unlike the U.S., there is no need for the government to demonstrate probable cause for the belief that a crime is being or about to be committed before a wiretap is authorized. These wiretaps had an average "lifetime" of 240 days.

In other words, the Canadian government in 1976 authorized 4½ times as many wiretaps as were allowed in the U.S. at the height of the Nixon era in 1971. The Canadian government, through the RCMP, can spy on and monitor its citizens without having to prove to anyone that the person is a potential criminal. In this light, the recent "discovery" of flagrant abuses by the RCMP is not surprising. The revelations about RCMP activities against political parties and in-

dividuals, most of them seeking to change Canadian society by legal, democratic means — the break-in at Parti Quebecois headquarters, the burning of a barn, the theft of dynamite, the illegal opening of mail, the surveillance of citizens and Members of Parliament because of their political affiliation, the sentencing of people in secret trials — all of these actions by the police and the state are the kind of thing one expects to hear about in the U.S.S.R. rather than Canada. These abuses of power, which should be checked by the courts, have not been because of the lack of constitutional provisions declaring them invalid and because the public has not put pressure on the government, the police, and the courts to stop such abuses. These issues should be addressed by people in Canadian society, especially by Ukrainian Canadians, for these fundamental human rights are exactly the same as those which we are calling for in Ukraine and the U.S.S.R.

The Trudeau government's decision to channel the entire investigation into a royal commission is an abdication of responsibility. The Federal Cabinet has failed to recognize the concept of ministerial responsibility for the actions of the minister's subordinates, and the RCMP officers involved have remained in the force without any disciplinary action or charges being laid against them.

FAILINGS OF OUR LEGAL SYSTEM

This incredible situation, in which the liberties of Canadians have been under assault by the police, with the tacit approval of the government, is comprehensible only when understood within the context of the Canadian legal system. The law in Canada suffers from several serious deficiencies, of which the most important are, in my opinion, the following:

1. A lack of adequate constitutional protection of civil rights because of the legacy of monarchical power used by the state to erode the liberties of its citizens.

2. The reluctance of the Canadian judiciary to enforce existing provisions protecting civil rights in the *Canadian Bill of Rights*.

3. The failure of the Canadian legal profession in general to provide leadership in working toward constitutional protection of civil liberties — in fact, the majority of lawyers appear to be more concerned with maintaining the British monarchy as Queen (or King) of Canada rather than in probing the inadequacies of our legal system which have been so blatantly demonstrated by the revelations of RCMP activities.

With respect to the first point, it is important to remember that at the apex of the Canadian political system lies the monarchy — in theory. And one should note that in the British monarchical tradition, "the Crown can do no wrong." In the law, one cannot sue the Crown without the Crown's permission; and it is the Crown which is responsible for the administration of justice. It was, after all, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the most visible agents of the Crown in Canada, who committed the illegal acts and who continue to monitor citizens, open the mails, and so on. The monarchy serves as a convenient justification for infringements upon the individual by the state, even though the justifications used are medieval in their origin.

No profession exhibits this "medieval" attitude better than the legal profession, especially in Ontario. Ontario lawyers belong to the *Law Society of Upper Canada*, a scramble to become Queen's Counsels and support the attitudes which were expressed by Premier Bill Davis at the recent Tory annual meeting: "We can kindle the fire of loyalty to our monarchy or we can let our Liberal friends in Ottawa extinguish it in their own Liberal

style. Some of the fiercest criticism of the proposed changes in the role of the monarchy set out in the *Constitutional Amendment Bill* came from the legal profession at the recent Canadian Bar Association (CBA) meeting in Halifax. A report of a special committee appointed by the CBA had recommended that the monarchy be replaced by a Canadian Head of State. The reaction against the report was furious. As Geoffrey Stevens, a *Globe and Mail* columnist, described it:

There are many plots, some of them Byzantine, to get a loyalty resolution before the Convention. The CBA could well wind up formally urging that the Queen remain as head-of-state, without officially disowning the report that calls for her dismissal. Such a contradiction would not trouble the lawyers, because contradiction is preferable to contention. They are an amazingly conservative group. They shy away from any action which might be controversial — or even relevant.

In many respects, the monarchy issue, as approached by the CBA in Halifax, was a tempest in a teapot, and obscured most of the more important issues involved in the constitution, including RCMP wrongdoings. The Trudeau government's proposal to give the Governor-General full status and powers in his or her own right, rather than merely serving as a representative of the monarch, merely made *de jure* what has been in fact the state of affairs in Canada for several decades. The proposal does not abolish the monarchy in Canada, neither does it take away the nominal authority which the sovereign possesses whenever she is in Canada. It merely gives the Governor-General the right to act on his or her own authority when the monarch is not in Canada; the Governor-General still, however, acts in the name of the Sovereign.

The failures of the legal profession to provide leadership is not so surprising when one considers that lawyers are paid to look after their clients' interests, and in most cases their clients are people with substantial amounts of property and money. Therefore they are apt to a group pretty much set in favour of maintaining the status quo. Secondly, the process of judicial decision based as it is on precedents, means that for a court to decide against an established precedent, it must first distinguish the case, or show how the case before it is fundamentally different than that in the precedent situation. In many cases this takes on the appearance of being more a rationalization of a decision more than anything else. If a judge favours one decision, he follows the precedent. If he favours the opposite course, he shows that the situation in the case is different than in the precedent. It is not too difficult from this to understand why a general cynicism among lawyers surrounds the making of law in the common law tradition.

Cynical attitudes are only reinforced by the disappointing display put on by the legal profession in discussing constitutional issues at the most recent Canadian Bar Association meeting in Halifax. As already pointed out, the lawyers spent most of their time denouncing the report prepared by the special constitutional research committee, which recommended replacing the Queen with a Canadian head-of-state. Many of the lawyers were probably relieved that the monarchy issue played such a dominant role. It gave them an excuse for giving only superficial attention to the 132 recommendations in the well-researched report, including several criticisms of the existing *Canadian Bill of Rights* and the *Constitutional Amendment Bill* in the area of protecting civil rights.

Having taken a shot at the

conservatism of the Canadian Bar Association, I think it only fair to state that there is a small minority within its ranks who are deeply concerned about civil liberties and outraged by police excesses. Unfortunately, the brief which they prepared for endorsement by the Association was not submitted to the full convention for approval. In view of the criticisms which it made of recent RCMP activities and given the timid mood of most Association members, it would almost surely have been rejected. Criticism of the establishment is not popular in a profession which is overwhelmingly dominated by those interested in preserving the status quo in Canadian society. "Justice" is a word almost absent from the vocabulary of a profession which is primarily interested in money and power.

TOWARD A NEW BILL OF RIGHTS?

The crux of my argument to this point has been that without adequate constitutional protections of our rights, the future of Canada as a democratic society is in jeopardy. Furthermore, I have tried to demonstrate that those sectors of Canadian society which have traditionally determined your legal rights as a citizen — the Government, the police, the judiciary and the legal profession — cannot be relied upon to protect those rights which democratic principles indicate are necessary for the development of a free society. If the monarchy and the common law tradition can no longer be seen as the protectors of civil liberties in Canada, the question arises as to how can we entrench adequate protection of human rights in our legal system?

I believe that the following minimum measures must be taken in order to bring the rights of Canadian citizens up to the standard expected by a liberal-democratic society. Firstly, Canada must divest itself of the monarchical tradition in its law. The Canadian government must no longer be the Queen's Government, but that of the people who elected it. Furthermore, the exaggerated respect given to property rights in our legal system, which is a product of the monarchical tradition, must be brought into balance with the need to protect society from abuse of the labour force and the environment which are often perpetrated by owners of property.

Secondly, the Canadian Government must in the future be circumscribed by constitutional provisions which will prevent the Government from violating certain fundamental human rights, without exception. There should be no room for any limitation clauses, such as the existing *War Measures Act*, whereby citizens' liberties virtually all of their civil rights in any situation which the Government deems to be an emergency. In this connection, a Canadian head-of-state would be preferable to the retention of the Queen as the ultimate authority in Canada. A Canadian head-of-state who has first-hand knowledge of abuses of power by the Government is more likely to act by declaring such actions as unconstitutional than a monarch in London who in practice relies on information from the Government and who always acts on their advice. A Governor-General can intervene without bringing down the office itself, a monarch could not.

Thirdly, there is no guarantee that constitutional protections of human rights will have any effect unless they are vigorously enforced. Any new Bill of Rights must therefore be recognized by the courts as having primacy over all other laws passed by Parliament, and all former legal precedents. Furthermore, these provisions will have real impact only if accompanied by vigorous anti-

(CONSTITUTION continued on page 11)

Community Pulse

(continued from page 1)

which he thinks have to be resolved in the near future. What is the role of a Ukrainian in Canadian society? Can a separate Ukrainian-Canadian identity evolve as a result of the unique Ukrainian experience in Canada, or does the future of the community depend on the future of Soviet Ukraine? Can a Ukrainian identity in Canada be retained without the Ukrainian language? With a deteriorating economic situation in Canada, ethnicity may become a source of increasing cleavage and tension in Canadian society. Will Ukrainian Canadians, who have on the whole "made it" in Canadian society today, identify with the dominant privileged groups, or empathize with underprivileged groups suffering discrimination similar to that faced by early Ukrainian settlers to Canada?

Prof. Keely emphasized the need for an agenda for work within the community. It is interesting to look at trends in the past, but it is the present and future which are of immediate importance. According to Keely, the potential for community development is present, but without an agenda this potential will not be realized. A concrete plan of action is sorely needed for the community to develop, and Prof. Keely stressed the importance of the workshop planned by the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union on the following day.

The SUSK workshop held on Sunday September 17 was to survey the various projects which Ukrainian students and youth groups

have undertaken in the community, evaluate their effectiveness, and look at the prospects for future community development projects. Approximately sixty people participated in the workshop, and fully half were students from Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Kitchener.

Roman Petryshyn, former SUSK activist and now a research associate in the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, opened the workshop by briefly outlining the

education coordinator in the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, surveyed the community work of Ukrainian students and pointed out some of the problems connected with student activities. Very often student projects have been poorly planned, implemented in a haphazard fashion, and rarely followed up effectively. This casual approach, and the lack of a serious and more professional orientation, has meant that the potential of many worthwhile projects has never



L. to R. Dave Lupul, Andriy Makuch, Ivan Jaworsky during workshop panel.

problems facing the Ukrainian-Canadian community, and then described the important role Ukrainian students have played in the community, concentrating on their active promotion of the multicultural policy and their strong impact in this area.

Olenka Bilash, former SUSK president and now the bilingual

was realized. Olenka Bilash made several recommendations concerning future student projects.

Roman Petryshyn then spoke briefly about the field-worker projects undertaken by Olenka Bilash in the early seventies. For several summers in a row SUSK, with the help of government grants, employed students to work on various projects within Ukrainian-Canadian communities they were unfamiliar with. Although many of the problems mentioned by Olenka Bilash plagued these summer projects, they represented a period of strong community activism within SUSK, and many of the people who were involved in these projects are still active in the community. The field-worker concept, if implemented in a responsible fashion, could be of great applicability today.

Marijka Hurko, former SUSK president and now working with the CBC, discussed the various media projects which have been undertaken by SUSK. These consisted mainly of projects aimed at producing videotapes suitable for viewing on cable TV programs, and lobbying actions directed at the CBC to introduce non-official language broadcasting on its networks. Despite the relative lack of success of these projects, Marijka Hurko urges SUSK to continue its media activities, and proposed several areas in which SUSK could try to mobilize student interest.

Dmytro Jacuta, current president of SUSK and a student at the University of Alberta, spoke about the traditional Ukrainian-Canadian youth groups (SUM, Plast, ODUM, MUNO, SUMK, UCV) and their summer camp activities. He stressed the important role these groups play in socializing Ukrainian-Canadian youth, but also emphasized the lack of innovative programming, qualified counsellors, and modern facilities provided by these organizations. Much greater coordination and sharing of resources among groups, as well as a more

Ukrainian-Canadian social service agency seeks employee

W.R. Petryshyn

The 1971 Census indicates that 58,475 Edmontonians are of Ukrainian paternal ethnicity. This represents 13% of the city's population. Within this group there is a marked concern to maintain and develop the Ukrainian Canadian identity, culture and language. Consequently, in Edmonton, there exists an extensive network of Ukrainian organizations, schools, and churches.

In 1977 a number of the Ukrainian organizations in Edmonton created an umbrella agency to coordinate the voluntary social work already being done in the community and to undertake more public work to meet the specific and newly emerging needs of the Ukrainian speaking population. Called the "Ukrainian Canadian Social Services (Edmonton) (UCSS)", the new agency now numbers about forty volunteers and has eleven Ukrainian organizations on its Board of Directors. The UCSS has already undertaken a number of projects. For example, considerable time has been put into informing the public of the agency's existence by means of membership and fund-raising drives; an address directory of Edmonton's Ukrainian organizations is now being readied for printing, and a six-month bilingual advice centre has been operated once a week by volunteers on an experimental basis.

This latter project has demonstrated that there is a need for a bilingual referral agency in

Edmonton. Dozens of cases have been successfully handled in which retired farmers, Ukrainian immigrants and people of a Ukrainian cultural background have found the services of a bilingual consultant helpful in solving their difficulties.

As a result, in September of 1978, the United Way (Edmonton) responded positively to an appeal from the UCSS for a developmental grant to hire a part-time worker for the Bilingual Advice Centre. The Centre has three broad objectives:

1. to develop a sensitivity in Edmonton social service agencies for the cultural background of clients;
 2. to provide bilingual consultation and referral aid;
 3. to provide a service responsive to the unique social needs of Ukrainians in Edmonton generally.
- The UCSS is now looking for a part-time social worker to work between 15-20 hours per week. The salary range is between \$300 - \$400 per month, on a one-year contract basis. Individuals interested in applying for the position are asked to write to the:

Bilingual Advice Centre,
c/o 9543-110 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta
During the day enquiries may be made at 432-2674.

The Ukrainian Canadian Social Services (Edmonton) invites all individual and voluntary organizations, who wish to take part in the work of the UCSS, to join as members.

A student's workshop notes

Irka Scharabun SUSK VP-Community Development

It was fascinating to note the small number of students who made the effort to attend the SUSK workshop held after the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) conference on "Social Trends Among Ukrainian Canadians." Fewer local students were present at this SUSK workshop than at the CIUS conference, which leads one to believe that either students are more interested in spending their Sundays relaxing at home, or are more concerned with the theoretical and statistical aspects of our Ukrainian community than determining what sort of concrete activity they can involve themselves in — the object of the workshop. However, it was reassuring to note that a number of the "older generation" turned up to listen to our ideas.

As usual, the students who did attend the workshop were the handful that attend most student conferences, workshops, congresses, etc., and actively channel their energy into community work. Therefore, many of the criticisms and points brought up at the workshop were repetitious for those in attendance, as they are well aware of the situation within the Ukrainian-Canadian community. It is this overlooked aspect of the workshop which led to its relative ineffectiveness. I will elaborate on this later.

The presentations themselves were quite informative and interesting, especially Olenka Bilash's on the role of students in the community and Marijka Hurko's on "Media Projects" (both of these will be published in future issues of Student). These two presentations were extremely realistic in terms of proposing concrete ideas regarding the type of work which students can involve themselves in vis-a-vis the Ukrainian community in Canada. Moreover, sufficient background information was supplied in all of the presentations to familiarize students with the media, bilingual education, youth groups and summer camps, as well as informing them of the types of work, successful and unsuccessful, which has already been attempted in these areas.

Now to return to the "ineffectiveness" of the workshop. As was mentioned previously, the majority, if not all of the students who attend the workshop were community activists, to some degree. Much of what they heard from the workshop presentations was thus repetitious. Therefore, the crucial part of this workshop was the discussion period following the presentations, where students could present their ideas and suggest possible solutions to the community's problems.

Fervent discussion began right after the last presentation ended. New ideas were presented and solutions to old problems were offered. The room was charged with the energy of minds exchanging ideas. It was apparent at times that the chairperson (Ivan Jaworsky) was having problems maintaining order among the speakers and had to continually revise the speakers' list.

Unfortunately, this exciting exchange of ideas never reached a climax. The discussion did not reach the stage where all (or any) of the excellent proposals were made concrete. Since a number of participants were flying home early that evening, the discussion period was terminated — prematurely. Many participants were frustrated as a result and continued their heated debates privately after the session broke up. Because of a lack of time, no concrete proposals of action were established to realize the numerous ideas presented. More time should have been set aside for a thorough discussion, as this was perhaps the most important aspects of the entire workshop.

No one person is to blame for this unfortunate situation. Perhaps the workshop participants will learn from this experience and take it upon themselves to ensure that future discussions are not prematurely terminated and are more concretely oriented.

Because of the great distances involved in travelling within Canada, it is very difficult for students from across the country to meet often. These trips are both time consuming and expensive. Therefore, when we do meet in one place at the same time, we must take advantage of the situation to develop our half-baked plans into concrete action.

And we must do this NOW, or we might find that the "next time" may never come.



Workshop panel. L. to R.: Dmytro Jacuta, Marijka Hurko, Gabe Teterenko (chairperson), Olenka Bilash, Roman Petryshyn.



*Our Vatican correspondent informs us that the newest rumour is that a short rotund, semi-slav whose name bears a striking resemblance to an American president is definitely not in the running for the Papacy. Apparently the reason for his rejection was the semi-slav's inability to register a blood alcohol level below .08...

*Word has it that the College of Cardinals is looking outside its own ranks for possible candidates for the Papacy. They are looking for someone with a popular touch and experienced in proselytizing among the masses. Who better exemplifies these qualities than that most catholic of ministers, the Hon. Norman Cafik who has visited Rome no less than three times in the last two months. However, Agent Carlos in South America reports that an ecclesiastical backbencher, Cardinal Siculo, will be giving any contender a run for their *jire* (Pope Siculo?)...

*Three weeks after Thanksgiving, when roast turkeys were the centre of attention, another big bird is heading for a roasting in Qitawa. People will be flooding from far and wide, with teeth and wits sharpened, to the Skyliner Hotel on, Saturday, October 28, for the Senator Paul Yuzyk (S.P.Y.) roast. The most modest predictions are that the Senator—whose feathers are rarely ruffled—will be plucked clean...

*Agent Peter P. has succeeded in penetrating the recently formed Ukrainian-Canadian Liberal caucus. His first report indicates that the group's major grievance is the lack of multicultural "Alphabits" and alphapoups. Apparently they plan to organise an ethnic restaurant lobby. Reaction from the Chinese community has been unfavourable...

*Regular readers of *STUDENT* may be interested to know of the fates of the two athletes — skeet shooter Bohdan Kwasnyia and discus thrower Borys Chambul — featured in articles in the August issue. Chambul won the gold at the Commonwealth Games and went on to take the silver medal at the world competitions a few weeks later in Europe; Kwasnyia came in fourth at the Edmonton games and is now off to South Korea for the world competitions — we'll let you know how he does. Both, of course, have their sights set on the Moscow Olympics in 1980...

*An up-and-coming Ukrainian-Canadian politician from Montreal, Lubomyr Kwasnyia, was recently hired as a full-time advisor, with special responsibility for ethnic groups, to Stewart Smith, the Ontario Liberal party leader. Lubomyr worked in a similar capacity for former Quebec premier Robert Bourassa. Considering the fate of Bourassa's government in the last Quebec elections, we don't know whether to congratulate Smith or to offer our condolences...

*What's more exciting than a Ukrainian running for office? Two Ukrainians vying for the same constituency. Roy Romanow (N.O.P.) and Mary Chernesky (P.C.) square off in Saskatoon for the forthcoming Saskatchewan provincial elections. For our people, the axiom "Ovide and Conquer" is more than just a phrase — it's a way of life (we're still working on the conquest part, though)...

Operation Freedom

Quebec and the War Measures Act

This year's SUSK Congress passed a resolution which reaffirmed SUSK's stand on Quebec's right to self-determination and also called for active support to "Operation Freedom" (see resolutions printed elsewhere in this issue). The issues involved are of relevance to everyone and demand a commentary.

The SUSK members who introduced this resolution felt that since Ukrainian-Canadian students have always taken political issues seriously (witness our involvement in the defense of political prisoners and in the debate on the current constitutional proposals) we should also be involved in some way in the debate and discussion surrounding the Quebecois Independent movement and the federal government's response. The politics of national unity and Quebec separatism are of direct relevance to all Canadians and the final course chosen will undoubtedly have ramifications that will affect our own lives.

There are those who argue that SUSK should only deal with "Ukrainian" issues — that too much politics only serves to stimulate the fancies of a self-appointed "radical elite." But on the other hand, we have already seen signs that the national movement in Quebec has allowed for the emergence of an Anglo-chauvinism ready to use Levesque as a pretext for a hysterical campaign against any "uppity" minority. In fact, it can be certain that the debate about the legitimacy of Quebec's national aspirations will set the limits and boundaries on the rights of any

national minority in Canada — including Ukrainian Canadians.

It is therefore with a great deal of alarm that we should view the blatant disregard for democratic and civil rights by the federal state. The Parti Quebecois, the NOP, trade unions, civil rights groups, left organizations and other popular movements — none of which have had a record of armed insurrection — have been targets of police surveillance, harassment, burglaries and other "dirty tricks." The FLQ incidents have served as a pretext in order to violate the democratic rights of individuals and organizations, all of whom are seen as "subversive" in the paranoid eyes of the state.

The War Measures Act — an act that was used against native Japanese Canadians during World War Two and used to deport hundreds of Ukrainian Canadians after the First World War — was used to arrest over five hundred individuals of whom only the tiniest minority had any sort of connection with the FLQ. What these individuals were "guilty" of was attempting to struggle against Quebec's national oppression.

The War Measures Act was never repealed and therefore can be used whenever the government deems it necessary for whatever purpose. Likewise, the government has given the RCMP free rein to send out false and inflammatory communiques, burn barns, use burglary as an "approved" consistent method, open mail, plant electronic eavesdropping equipment and recruit informers. There is no reason to think that these practices

have stopped. The Post Office now uses ex-RCMP officers to keep track of Canadian Union of Postal Workers and recently the October 1st weekend) forty armed RCMP officers surrounded a summer camp of a left organization near Montreal. Richard Nixon would have been proud!

In response to these government actions, the Quebec League of Human Rights held a conference entitled "Police and Freedom" on May 26-28th in Montreal where over four hundred individuals from one hundred sponsoring organizations, including trade unions, university and student bodies, civil rights groups and other popular organizations participated. The conference mandated the League of Human Rights to organize "Operation Freedom." Operation Freedom has called for Canada-wide support actions for a public demonstration to be held in Montreal the week of October 16th. The actions will commemorate the imposition of the War Measures Act in 1970. The demands of these actions will be to repeal all repressive legislation such as the legalization of mail-openings by the RCMP (Bill C-26) and to protest further erosion of democratic rights.

I would therefore urge that all Ukrainian-Canadian student clubs seriously consider the resolution dealing with Operation Freedom passed at the Congress. The actions of Operation Freedom will be held in all major cities of Canada. It is hoped that the local clubs contact their local coalitions, endorse these actions and involve themselves in supporting this defense of our basic democratic rights.

SUSK EASTERN CONFERENCE

"UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE"

November 17 - 19, 1978

Sydney Smith Building
University of Toronto

SESSION ONE: Ukrainian organizations

- World Congress of Free Ukrainians - what's happening?
- Ukrainian Canadian Committee - coordinating body
- Western Canada - new strength

SESSION TWO: New English-language Ukrainian Publications

- Ukrainian Echo (Homini Ukraina)
- New Perspectives (Novyi Shliakh)
- Ukrainian Weekly (Svoboda)
- Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies
- Meta

SESSION THREE: Ukrainians in Quebec

- The effect of the Parti Quebecois
- Operation Liberte - Ramifications of the War Measures Act

SESSION FOUR: SUSK and Club Development

- The National Executive
- The club level
- SUSK and the community

SESSION FIVE: Presidents' Conference

- A special session for Eastern Club Presidents

In addition there will be a "disco" Friday night and a zabava Saturday night at 83 Christie St. featuring Lubomyra and her band, Yasenya, from Montreal

Registration Friday and Saturday at Sydney Smith Building (\$10.00 gets you a lot of goodies!)

For more information and accomodation, call (416)921-4297.

Bohdan Somchynsky

Isolation

(continued from page 1)

SUSTE? To Lyczmanenko, and to others, it seems obvious that "CeSUS is ignoring the ordinary democratic process for purely political reasons" which perhaps is "closely connected to the upcoming World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) Congress." Why? In order to present to the WCFU "an inaccurate picture of the Ukrainian student movement worldwide which may result in certain advantages for some groupings within the Ukrainian emigre community."

Lyczmanenko, as the president of SUSTE, will in the future continue to use formal established procedures in his attempts to establish communication with CeSUS. But when these are ex-

hausted, unless satisfactory cooperation has been established, SUSTE "may have to review its position within CeSUS and the usefulness of CeSUS, as it exists today, within the Ukrainian student community."

In the meantime, given that CeSUS has had no communication or consultation with SUSTE, "SUSTE cannot feel obliged to support any statements made by CeSUS concerning student or community matters which have been made since the 5th Congress and, barring any honest communication, any statements which it may make at the WCFU Congress."

Which all seems to support the old adage that one cannot judge a book by its cover.



Lyczmanenko met with SUSK executive. From L. to R.: (seated) Irka Scharabun, Volodymyr Lyczmanenko, Dmytro Jacuta, Olenka Lupul; (standing) Nestor Makuch, Bohdan Ilikiw, Andrii Makuch, Bohdan Somchynsky.

The best laid plans

The ballad of the nineteen

Five Augusts ago, at the 1974 SUSK National Congress, approximately one hundred fifty students crowded the Senate Chambers of the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg to ponder over the future of SUSK as an organization, the Ukrainians as a minority group in Canada, and the Ukrainians in the old country as a people. The air reeked of energy and self-assuredness — somehow or other, the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union would solve all the world's problems by talking boldly, acting sincerely, and working diligently. The Port Huron Statement would become little more than an historical curiosity in comparison. That summer had been spent preparing publicity and drawing together an entire new wave, a "generational turnover" of people which would propel SUSK into the twentieth century's final quarter. They came, and the Congress went fairly smoothly.

Four years later ...
Same place ...
Same organization ...
Same questions ...
— NO PAT ANSWERS —
Nothing had really changed, but everything was different. Most noticeable was the (much) lower number attending, and the less optimistic attitude prevailing. It was time for that proverbial 'new wave' to appear, and it wasn't there. To add to the problems, several speakers had to be deleted as Air Canada ground crews had unexpectedly gone on strike after their initial unrest had seemingly disappeared. It had all the ingredients for a "DISASTER '78" horror show. Despite all this, SUSK managed to pull through in good shape.

The reason for such a lengthy introduction is to establish this point: despite all projections one must leave room for the unexpected. One may have thought in 1974 that SUSK could become a semi-professional organization with full-time staff, the accruing of a large debt and the growing alienation of member clubs which followed was unsuspected and most unfortunate. From the symptoms preluding the 1978 Congress, one might have suspected that SUSK's candle might be snuffed out. Posters were late in being made and

distributed and the program was not finalized until August.

Furthermore, there were no likely candidates (willing/able) to stand for positions on the next executive. Yet, students did turn out and a good executive was cemented together in the hallways of the Congress motel in dramatic fashion. So it goes.

The sessions also reflected this character of unpredictability. The outcome of each was often much different than had been expected or hoped for (the dark horses often faring better). For example, the

opening session — a "bearpit" discussion — was a definite low-key success. The dozen and a half delegates who had arrived up to that time sat about a large table voicing their perceptions, opinions, and suggestions on a range of topics starting with Student, then continuing with SUSK as a national organization, Ukrainian Student Club (USC), development, and local approaches to the human rights and multiculturalism issues. Many went that evening to the wine and cheese reception genuinely pleased with the day's sessions (and many returned even more pleased).

The next day (Friday) brought the foreboding news of the ground crews' strike, putting the outcome of several sessions into question. Regardless, things went ahead. The first panel of the day, entitled "Multiculturalism: Federal and Provincial Aspects," went off without a hitch. In fact, it was the only session of the Congress that went as planned. David Lupul, SUSK VP Multiculturalism, explained recent policy developments under the Hon. Norman Cafik in light of his predecessors' approaches and forces (such as a cynical bureaucracy and federal/provincial delineations of power) which frustrate the realization of the policy's full potential. Supplementing these views was a presentation by Myron Spolsky showing how Ukrainians have had a greater impact on Canadian society at the provincial rather than federal level and how the pursuit of multicultural policy at this level may be more beneficial to Canada's ethno-cultural communities both in short and long term objectives.

The next session, "Social

Development Projects in the Ukrainian-Canadian Community" suffered as a consequence of the air strike. In total, one and a half of the three sections forming this overview were cancelled. The first presentation on "Problems Facing the Community" did not take place at all, as the speaker, Dmytro

programs, be isolate framework

The day, "The most puzzling fresh from a CYMK C ("Selo")

1978-1979 SUSK NATIONAL

President - Dmytro Jacuta
Executive Vice-President responsible for Multiculturalism - David Lupul
Vice-President responsible for Human Rights - Somchynsky
Vice-President responsible for Community Development - Scharabun
Vice President responsible for Cultural Affairs - Bociurkiw
Secretary - Olenka Lupul
Treasurer - Bodhan Ilkiv
Congress Chairperson - Ivan Jaworsky
Immediate Past President - Andrii Makuch
Controlling Committee - Orysia Kestliuk, Ny, Ok

STUDENT Editor-in-chief - Nestor Makuch

Assistant Editors

- Jaroslaw Balan
- Bohdana Bashuk
- Roman Wynnyskyj

Regional Co-

- Lev S
- Mykh
- Jean
- Nadi

Jacuta, was grounded in Edmonton. Likewise the second panel, looking at the various themes Ukrainian-Canadian students had pursued in the development of their community in the past (fieldwork, media, etc.) was chopped severely as two of the four panelists had not yet arrived in Winnipeg. The remaining speakers, Marco Bojoun and Irka Scharabun, did admirable jobs of showing student involvement in field work and bilingual

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Resolutions ... Resolutions ... Resolutions ... Resolutions

#1 Financial Accounting

WHEREAS a wide variety of bookkeeping procedures have been employed in the past by SUSK treasurers, and

WHEREAS greater uniformity and continuity in accounting procedures is desirable,

BE IT RESOLVED that by the time of the next SUSK Congress the treasurer attempt to develop guidelines and recommendations for use by subsequent SUSK treasurers, to be presented at the next SUSK Congress.

#2 Coverage of Soviet Human Rights Violations

WHEREAS in recent months leading members of the oppositionists movement in the Soviet Union have been tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and exile, with trials openly contradicting the numerous human rights agreements signed by the Soviet government, and

WHEREAS it is necessary for Ukrainian Canadian Students to be provided with a source of information as well as a forum of expression on these topics, and

WHEREAS the Congress is convinced that this issue is of vital importance,

BE IT RESOLVED that Student continue to provide coverage of human rights violations in the U.S.S.R., especially in Soviet Ukraine.

#3 Media Action Committee

WHEREAS the media often present distorted and/or biased and/or incomplete coverage of events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, especially with respect to the situation of Ukrainian and other national groups (in the U.S.S.R.),

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK investigate the possibility of co-sponsoring or assisting in the formation of a media committee similar to the Media Action Committee recently formed in the United States.

#4 Association of Free Trade Unions in the USSR

WHEREAS in recent months considerable information has become available about the development of a genuine trade union movement in the U.S.S.R., and

WHEREAS this represents a significant widening of the base for oppositionist activity in the Soviet Union,

BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress commend the leaders of the Association of Free Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R. for their courage and initiative, and that it condemns the Soviet authorities for their persecution of members of the above Association.

#5 SUSK and Defense Work

WHEREAS there are existing Committees in Defense of Ukrainian and/or Soviet Political Prisoners organized in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Toronto and Montreal, and

WHEREAS SUSK has traditionally played an active role in the defense of Ukrainian, Soviet and Eastern European dissidents,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Vice-President responsible for Human Rights recommend to the local SUSK clubs, in these four (4) centres and wherever else possible, that they elect a liaison officer to co-ordinate the efforts of their clubs in defense work with the established defense committees.

#6 Defense Work Coordination

WHEREAS SUSK reaffirms the importance of the concrete defense of national, democratic and human rights, and

WHEREAS SUSK strongly supports local club initiative and involvement in defense work, and

WHEREAS the current wave of repression in the Soviet Union necessitates the organizing of broad defense campaigns in the West,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Vice-President responsible for Human Rights recommend to clubs that they co-ordinate their efforts with existing organizations involved in defense work such as the Committees in Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and Amnesty International, and furthermore involve themselves in building campaigns in defense of the Association of Free Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R. and Lev Lukianenko.

#7 Student Guidelines

WHEREAS the continued development and success of STUDENT is dependent upon the continuous commitment and involvement of SUSK's constituent clubs in its publication, and

WHEREAS one of the primary functions of STUDENT is to act as a forum for the exchange of opinions and development of ideas which are of importance and interest to the Ukrainian-Canadian student body and the community as a whole,

BE IT RESOLVED that Regional Correspondents for various areas of the country be appointed by the Congress and that these Regional Correspondents encourage a greater degree of involvement by local Ukrainian Student clubs in the publication of STUDENT, specifically in the area of collection of articles, solicitations of advertisements and distribution in their area.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the STUDENT editorial board establish and maintain close contact with Regional Correspondents in order to construct guidelines for the year's activities.

#8 Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies

WHEREAS the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is performing an important role in co-ordinating Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies in Canada, and has actively promoted the development of Ukrainian-English bilingual education programs in the number of provinces,

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK support the work of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and provide clubs and club members with information about the activities of the Institute.

#9 Multiculturalism and the Canadian Constitution

WHEREAS the federal government of Canada has recently made initial concrete steps towards a rewriting of the Canadian Constitution, and

WHEREAS the constitution of any state should reflect the ideals, beliefs, and realities of that society, and

WHEREAS the recent government proposals on the constitution mentions multiculturalism neither in name nor spirit, and

WHEREAS the exclusion of the social, linguistic and cultural rights of groups other than the English and French speaking communities from the Canadian Constitution will have an obviously negative effect upon the full development of a progressive, multicultural Canadian Society,

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK affirm that a clear recognition of multiculturalism in the preamble of a new Canadian Constitution is both a right and a necessity for Canada's other cultural groups, and

THAT SUSK co-operate with groups involved in constitutional issues (such as the Toronto Constitutional Committee) and that SUSK prepare its own position on the constitutional question as part of this activity.

#10 English-Ukrainian Bilingual Education

WHEREAS bilingual education is an issue fundamental to the realization of a genuine plurality of cultures in Canada (i.e., multiculturalism), and

WHEREAS SUSK realizes that, given the state of affairs with respect to bilingual education in Canada, it must overcome the following obstacles if the demands of the Ukrainian-Canadian community are to be realized:

1. the lack of adequate teacher training programs.
2. The lack of funding and resources for curriculum development.
3. The fact that sole responsibility is being placed upon parents and students to organize the programs, to find teachers, and to convince educational authorities that such programs should exist.
4. There exists a lack of community workers who might facilitate co-operation between parents, teachers, and students who are interested in promoting bilingual education.

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK contribute to the advancement of bilingual education by

1. informing student clubs about the nature of bilingual education programs.
2. calling upon student club members to become actively involved in promoting such programs by supplying people with resource materials, from existing sources such as the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Ukrainian Bilingual Language Associations, outlining strategies for organizing and developing these programs and by publicizing the importance of such actions in STUDENT.

FURTHER

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ns of mice and men nineteenth SUSK Congress

Walter Tymofienko

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programs, however, they seemed to be isolated phenomena without a framework

The last formal session of the day, "The Future," was perhaps the most puzzling. Myrna Kostash, fresh from the heady experience of a CYMK Cultural Immersion Camp ("Selo") spun a sentimental

SUSK NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

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nt responsible for Multiculturalism - David Lupul
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- Ivan Jaworsky
ent - Andriy Makuch
- Orysia Kostuk
Nykola Komarnycky
Oksana Wynnnycky

of - Nestor Makuch

Regional Correspondents
- Lev Steimach (Toronto)
- Mykhailo Ilyniak (Winnipeg)
- Jean Kosak (Calgary)
- Nadia Wojna (Vancouver)

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description of the Ukrainian Canadian, and then went on to reiterate a common message of hers — we are a suppressed minority in Canada, and if we wish to be serious about our ethnicity, we must ally with other minority groups in Canada. After Ms. Kostash spoke, Andriy Makuch and David Lupul both gave gloomy projections of what might become (or not become) of the Ukrainian Canadians in the future. In both cases, the speakers failed to

link their thoughts with concrete issues, so that their talks became more like speculation about the current state of Ukrainian-Canadian affairs.

This also set the mood for a directionless discussion following the panel presentation, and the day ended without any questions resolved and with no greater insights into the problem. The Congress delegates left with their bearings crossed at least until they regrouped in the dark crowded corners of Winnipeg's "Prosvita" and along the hallways of the Congress motel.

Saturday saw perhaps the greatest misfortune as the human rights sessions featuring former Soviet Major-General Petro Grigorenko, Ludmila Alexeieva and Smolensk activist Andriy Fedynsky fell through completely due to the air traffic grounding. Instead, business sessions were started right from the morning, rather than in the afternoon. The highlight of the day was the overwhelming applause for the Student report and the lowlight — a bitter and protracted debate about SUSK-CeSUS relations.

The CeSUS (Central Union of Ukrainian Students) issue had been tabled at the Vancouver Congress a year earlier due to a lack of time to discuss it fully. It had been included in this year's program as a major part of the discussion for the VP External Liaison's report. What emerged was virtually a separate session dealing with the CeSUS issue as the current CeSUS president, Bohdan Harhaj, came to present his case. Harhaj met with a collective cold shoulder as he came on with a St. George-slaying-the-



dragon approach. Despite Harhaj's professions of goodwill, he gave no indication of this, nor did he even attempt to answer charges made by SUSK. He failed to make any sort of a positive impression upon the Congress, even though he did provide a catalyst for delegates to rally around (in ironically negative terms).

The SUSK 25th Anniversary Banquet that night was sold out. Although it was late in starting, it picked up when the after dinner speaker, Andriy Semotuk, poured his good-humour and charm out in

heaping quantities as he explained the story of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians' lobby at the United Nations. Later, a number of the over forty letters and telegrams of greeting which had come in were read, notably those from the French and British Ukrainian Student Unions and from the Ukrainian Democratic Movement. The appropriate thanks to Congress organizers Mykhailo Ilyniak and Orysia Kostuk were also made, as well as to a host of other people. The orchestra "Bereza" then struck a respondent chord as everyone

danced the night away and sang the morning through.

Sunday was resolutions day, traditionally the most exciting part of any SUSK Congress (and often the longest-lasting). Almost as a break with tradition, these were finished before sundown. The full text of the resolutions is printed in this issue of Student, so that only a few words about them are necessary. Most surprising was that the CeSUS Resolution was passed without much delay. Everyone had expected to get bogged down in that issue once more. Rather, it was the resolution which expressed solidarity with League of Rights of Man and groups participating in the "Operation Freedom" commemoration which raised the greatest controversy, less so with the concept than with the wording of the preamble.

When the resolutions had been passed, elections took place of the candidates chosen by a hard-working nominating committee headed by Irka Scharabun. Everyone drifted back to the hallways of the Congress motel to discuss and see each other off after a great day of searching and discussing.

SUSK had come through another heady Congress despite a roller-coaster ride of set-backs and doubts. The Congress was not large, nor will it be remembered as the best or the most raucous. But, it had the solid backing of the concerned people attending, which pulled it through. And it ended off on a positive note, hopeful as ever for the future. It might well be viewed as a modest beginning at a time when there may have been a bitter end.

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FURTHERMORE such efforts must first be concentrated in such centres where important preconditions already exists for the development and expansion of bilingual programs which reflect the needs of the community, such as in Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Toronto.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SUSK should concentrate its effort amongst people already active in the Ukrainian-Canadian community on this issue.

2. SUSK should explore every opportunity to seek co-operation with other communities who are also seeking to implement programs in the educational system to reflect their needs.

#11 World Congress of Free Ukrainians

WHEREAS the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) will take place in New York in November 1978, and

WHEREAS the World Congress of Free Ukrainians is the co-ordinating body of organized Ukrainian community life in the West,

BE IT RESOLVED that this 19th Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union hereby adopts the following views of its relationship to the WCFU; namely, SUSK recognizes

1. That the World Congress of Free Ukrainians is composed of National umbrella organizations of various countries (e.g., the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Canada, and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in the U.S.A.), and therefore can be no more effective in implementing its goals than its constituent organizations will allow it to be.

2. That a healthy world body can only be founded on democratic national umbrella organizations in its constituent countries.

3. That until the national umbrella organizations in the WCFU are significantly overhauled, particularly in regard to tree, universal, secret, and one-person-one-vote elections of their leadership, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians will remain largely impotent.

4. That SUSK declares its willingness to work toward democratizing Ukrainian community life, and calls upon the delegates to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to endorse the same viewpoint.

#12 Operation Liberté

WHEREAS the 18th SUSK Congress affirmed its support for Quebec's right to self-determination being cognizant of Quebec's oppression in Canada, and

WHEREAS since that time this right has been challenged by the flight of business from Quebec, by the new federal constitutional proposals, and especially by the proliferation of harassment and surveillance of Quebec independence, trade unions and members of other popular movements by the RCMP, and

WHEREAS the struggle for Quebec's self-determination is not a prospect for the future, but is currently taking place in the face of these federalist and monopoly corporatist challenges, and

WHEREAS the stand taken by the 18th SUSK Congress should be seen as a guide to action for Ukrainian-Canadian students,

BE IT RESOLVED that the 19th SUSK Congress calls upon the SUSK National Executive and Ukrainian student clubs to express solidarity with the League of Rights of Man and all groups participating in the October 18 Operation Liberté commemoration of the 1970 occupation of Quebec by the Canadian army, and protest against continuing RCMP encroachment on civil and democratic rights there.

#13 SUSK Dues Clarification

BE IT MOVED that, in the future, only funds transferred to SUSK by constituent organizations that will be considered as 'dues' be those funds explicitly designated as dues at the time of transfer or said funds.

#14 Central Executive Union of Ukrainian Students (Yes, it's CeSUS)

WHEREAS SUSK is a cross-ideological student organization committed to a democratic and progressive development of the Ukrainian-Canadian community, and

WHEREAS one of SUSK's aims and objectives is to support CeSUS as the central coordinating body and international representative of Ukrainian students outside of Ukraine, and

WHEREAS the Special Congress of CeSUS held in Toronto in August 1977, was organized in part to find a path to reconciliation of Ukrainian student organizations outside of the Soviet bloc, and

WHEREAS each society develops and grows morally and intellectually through the innovations of its youth, and

WHEREAS SUSK believes that all student organizations should be free from all direct and undue influence by any one political party, since in such a case the particular political party will inevitably develop a monopoly on the moral, social, and political development of the organizations, and

WHEREAS the activities of the current CeSUS executive have little relevance to the ongoing activities of SUSK in terms of SUSK's activities in all areas of human rights, community development and multiculturalism, and

WHEREAS the current CeSUS executive has not fostered closer and more harmonious relations amongst Ukrainian student unions and federations in non-Soviet bloc countries, and

WHEREAS SUSK has and maintains independent relations with Ukrainian student organizations outside of Canada, and

WHEREAS there is evidence that the Special Congress of CeSUS held in Toronto was subjected to undue influence through the payment of travelling expenses and registrations of TUSM and SUSTA delegates by one particular emigre Ukrainian political party, and

WHEREAS such an action makes a mockery of the relatively independent processes of decision-making in student organizations, and

WHEREAS the new executive of CeSUS has not made open and frank attempts at reconciliation with SUSK, as exemplified by the CeSUS president's statements in Edmonton in April 1978, and

WHEREAS SUSK's critical position vis-a-vis all non-democratic institutions has been documented, and

WHEREAS CeSUS must reflect the views of its constituent members, and

WHEREAS the 18th SUSK Congress held in Vancouver in August 1977, decided to suspend active SUSK participation in CeSUS due to the noted apparent irregularities in the conduct of the Special Congress of CeSUS,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that SUSK shall suspend its activities in CeSUS until such a time as a new CeSUS Congress is held with full consideration of the moral and legal responsibilities of a democratic student body.

#15 Ukrainian Churches

WHEREAS The Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church has been raised to a Patriarchate, and

WHEREAS the Ukrainian Catholic Church has recently established a Patriarchate, and

WHEREAS the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches are endeavouring to unite into one church, and

WHEREAS the Ukrainian Evangelical and Baptist Federation continues its efforts at uniting all of the Ukrainian protestant sects,

BE IT RESOLVED that the 19th SUSK Congress welcomes the efforts of the Ukrainian churches in their own realms and at fostering a spirit of ecumenism between them, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the 19th SUSK Congress condemns all those individuals and groups who are undermining the above efforts of the Ukrainian churches.

#16 Constitutional Amendment

BE IT RESOLVED that:
1. The position of Vice-President responsible for External Liaison be deleted.

2. The following responsibilities be added to position of President: a) shall maintain contacts between SUSK and all national student unions, along with other non-Ukrainian organizations.

b) shall maintain contacts with the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (KYK) and other Ukrainian organizations.
c) shall attend conferences, symposia with other student bodies.

d) shall maintain correspondence with the above mentioned bodies.

(RESOLUTIONS continued on page 11)

SUSK 2nd ANNUAL SKI TRIP

ATTENTION ALL SKI BUFFS!!

Yes it's true, SUSK is once again planning to hold its Second Annual Xmas/New Year's Ski Trip, from 27 December to 2 January!! For those unfortunate people who missed it last year, here is your chance to be a part of this already famous event!!!

SKI "BIG WHITE"!

Once again we will tackle Kelowna's "BIG WHITE," British Columbia's highest ski area which offers over 35 different runs!!! This includes the challenge of moguls, cross country trails, or beginner slopes.

SUPERB ACCOMMODATIONS!

Reservations for the six nights have been made at the CAPRI HOTEL — Kelowna's finest in-town accommodation featuring: Tramps night club, Angie's bar and grill. Complete hotel facilities, covered pool, sauna, exercise rooms, a nearby shopping complex, 5 day ski passes, and bus transportation to and from the mountain.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDED!

On the night we arrive (Dec. 27), a wine and cheese party has been planned, and a Ukrainian Zabava will help you celebrate New Year's Eve!! Could there be a better way to celebrate the New Year than with your fellow SUSK Members!????!!!!

SEVERAL SKI PACKAGES TO CHOOSE FROM!

SKI PACKAGE #1:

Six nights accommodation,
Five day ski passes,
Transportation to and from mountain

\$144.00

SKI PACKAGE #3:

Six nights accommodation,
Transportation to and from mountain
(For those who wish to Cross Country Ski)

\$105.00

SKI PACKAGE #2:

Six nights accommodation,
Five day ski passes

\$134.00

SKI PACKAGE #4:

Six nights accommodation

\$95.00



ACT NOW!!

A \$50.00 deposit cheque must be made out to Vera Yeleniuk and be post marked no later than November 1, 1978. A receipt and more information will follow receipt of the deposit.

So remember to keep December 27 - January 2 free for the big SUSK Ski Trip!!!!

Mail your \$50.00 deposit to:

VERA YELENIUK
8440-Garden City Road
Richmond, B.C. V6S 2P3

Mark which package you would like.

For more information write to:

Jean Kosak
2725-5 Ave. N. W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 0T9

Vera Yeleniuk
8440-Garden City Road
Richmond, B.C.
V6S 2P3

Nick Komarnycky
726 Melrose Ave. W.
Winnipeg, Man.
R2C 1P7



Dmytro Jacuta

President's Message

I want to let everyone know that at 3:30 a.m. the 27th of August 1978 the entire nominating committee of the 19th SUSK CONGRESS, having chosen me as a potential victim for the presidency, descended upon me. The fact that I was having a pleasant conversation over a cup of coffee didn't seem to bother these people. They wanted to talk business and the longest that I was able to delay the inevitable was only half an hour. That traumatic moment is my only bad memory of the Winnipeg congress.

The congress in my opinion was in fact a good one in many respects. The apparent resurgence of strength at the club and national executive levels was especially encouraging. The National Executive last year made a smooth move out to Edmonton and the group that forms this year's Edmonton Executive have the experience and energy (not burnt out yet) to make the potential of a good year a reality.

One may at this point ask - what exactly does he mean by a "good year"? A good year would be one in which the national executive is fully active and receives wide support for its activities from across the country. This has been hampered in the past by a misunderstanding as to what the national executive actually does (various conceptions include that it does nothing, drinks, plays Diplomacy, plays politics, plans to buy out Baba's pyrogy village in Edmonton, or is a left-wing plot to take over Canada).

What SUSK in fact does do, is work in the general interests of the entire Ukrainian community, and therefore deserves community support. Activities in the past have included, among many other things, lobbying the federal government to formulate and develop the multicultural policy, actions to encourage multilingual broadcasting, pushing for bilingual English-Ukrainian language programs in elementary schools, as well as always pushing for various Ukrainian courses at universities and stimulating new discussion in the Ukrainian community. Historically students have always been the proponents of change, as each new generation critically re-evaluates the previous generation's heritage. Although this is only one of our many community activities, it is the one which is least understood and which has brought us the most mistrust. But this mistrust should not become a xenophobia that leads to lack of support for SUSK activities, due not to any REAL disagreements but to a general lack of information and understanding of our objectives and activities.

The most drastic change that SUSK has proposed in the past, with respect to the Ukrainian community in Canada, is the democratization of our community organizations. Many groups continue to function using intricate (sometimes secret) rules, veto powers and backroom dealings that in effect short-circuit the free democratic process. This is a practice that I personally criticize. However, I see nothing incompatible in being both democratic and nationalistic, and criticism of the SUSK National Executive, at this time, other than on the basis of the above position, is without grounds.

What does this all mean at the club level? To some it means nothing. But even to those who feel that the work that the National Executive does with respect to maintaining the organization (representing it to other organizations, maintaining contacts between clubs, helping out "sick" clubs, organizing new or "dead" areas, etc.) is irrelevant, the simple fact of the matter is that the National Executive is important, and if it doesn't function effectively then the organizational contacts disintegrate and so does the organization. This includes the various individual clubs, as has been shown over and over again in SUSK's history.

In closing, I would like to say that my personal emphasis for this year will be on club development - on helping individual clubs do their own thing. There are a lot of things that go into getting a large group of people to dish-out what seems like large amounts of money for membership dues. Then there's a lot more that goes into making it a successful year in terms of club activity, and I hope that the National Executive can help clubs in accomplishing this. Along with this club development emphasis (which led to my recent tour of some of the eastern clubs and to the first re-organization of the Montreal club since its demise four years ago) there will be an emphasis on developing our contacts nationally. In this respect it was good to see over fifty registered people (there were more there) from right across Canada at the National Congress in Winnipeg, August 24-27th. It was even better to see people from Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, Sudbury and other centers at the SUSK workshop in Ottawa on September 17th (even though it followed the congress so closely).

In the immediate future, the National Executive has set the SUSK Eastern Conference (1978-1979) for the weekend of November 17-19, 1978, in Toronto, to be hosted by the University of Toronto. Much of the discussion will be on local club activities, and I hope that individual club members find the prospects of the conference interesting enough that they will be able to come to Toronto for the weekend.

See you there.

Phone: (403) 422-5708

Ukrainian News Publishers Ltd.

A COMPLETE PRINTING SERVICE

M. R. (Myron) TARNAWSKY

10967 - 97 Street
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Best wishes for continued
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EDMONTON T5J 2Z2
TEL. 426-6290

CLUB NEWS

TORONTO - York University - York is off to a slow start, having run into problems with the University support staff strike there. But plans are in the making for their annual wine and cheese bash, at which new members will be able to sign-up. Club president is Ihor Rohowsky.

KINGSTON - Queen's University - The Queen's club is off to a flying start. Although there is only a small group of Ukrainians in Kingston the club has managed to sign-up over forty people of which not all are Ukrainian. There a number of West Indians and Chinese in the club who have become interested in club activities, including easter egg decorating. Over thirty people have signed up for easter egg decorating session as a result of two people decorating eggs at the club sign-up booth. The club has members from the Royal Military College, and started the year's activities with a VODKA AND KOBASSA PARTY, that featured a giant piece of Kobassa. Club president is Bohdan Oleksyshyn.

WINDSOR - Windsor still has to elect an executive, but the small club is gearing up its activities which would seem to include a ski trip after Christmas. The Ukrainian Club is officially known on campus as the Trident Club.

LONDON - University of Western Ontario - Club activities have already begun with a pub on campus and a successful fall picnic. The club at Western will be twenty years old in 1979. Club president is Peter Shlapak.

EDMONTON - Edmonton's Ukrainian Students' Club is off to a roaring start with membership rapidly approaching last years record of over one-hundred forty paid members. The great influx of new members is extremely encouraging—over two-thirds of the members are completely new to the club and fully half of the executive are immigrants to Edmonton.

The club has already held a number of activities including their traditional "Banana Bake and Corn Roast" (held by its fanatic supporters outdoors despite cold, rainy weather) and a very successful "End of September Social." Plans for the near future include a very ambitious cultural workshop (November 10-13) which is open to members of any Ukrainian Students' Club as well as to the public.

Elections were recently held and the following executive installed:

President - Jim Carter (no, we're not kidding);

Vice-President - Bohdan Suchowsky;

Secretary - Helen Savaryn;

Treasurer - Alexia Klysh;

Social Convenor - Sonia Hawrysh;

Chairperson of Standing Committees - Nadya Dmytriuk.

MONTREAL - The Concordia Ukrainian Students' Union is off to a good start having been registered with the Concordia Students' Union. It will encourage students at both the Sir George William and Loyola campuses of Concordia, and will offer help to students at McGill until they can organize a club. A seminar series is being planned with the first topic being "Ukrainian music in the last 25 years" by Bohdan Tymyc. The group is already involved in plans for a Ukrainian Fete National to be held from the 22nd to the 29th of January. Rumor also has it that Montreal will storm the eastern conference en masse on November 18th. President of the club is Olya Cechmistro.

VANCOUVER - A small club, but is off to a good start with a night out that started at the delicate san next to the Ukrainian Book Store. Election of new executive had still not been held by press time.

TORONTO - University of Toronto - The University of Toronto USC office at 191 Lippincott is being re-painted, re-decorated and part of it is being turned into a student lounge where people can drop-in for lunch, coffee, conversation, etc. A seminar series is being started with plans to bring Prof. Roman Serbyn in from Montreal to speak on the Quebec question. There is potential for over one hundred club members, and interested students will be able to sign-up at the Ukrainian table which will be open from 10-3 every Wednesday in Syd Smith. Also the Club is preparing to host all-comers from Windsor to Ottawa to Montreal for the SUSK EASTERN CONFERENCE to be held November 17-19. Club president is Lida Kudla.

WINNIPEG - It's that time of year again — when the "establishment" in Winnipeg hold their breath in anticipation of what activities the Ukrainian Students' Club at the U of M are planning this year. The club is off to a strong start and there's no looking back. The new executive which was elected Wednesday, October 4 and consists of twelve individuals headed by none other than Zenon Hluszk, have already planned an active schedule for the first half of the year. The USC has a soccer team entered in first-division intramurals at the U of M, and they won their first game of the year on October 3. The club office is located in UMSU, and the phone number for information is 269-9875.

OTTAWA - The Ottawa club has launched its year with two favourites from last year — a Corn and Banana Bake (October 15) and "The Great Ukrainian Car Rally" (October 28). Also in the works are a cabaret night, poster-making party and a wide variety of speaking engagements and seminars.

NATIONAL SHORTS: SUSK president, Dmytro Jacuta, was visiting Ukrainian student clubs in Western Canada on the Thanksgiving weekend. On Friday, October 6, he also met for over two hours with the Executive Director of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Dr. Simon J. Kalba.

SUSK members wanting to travel to the CKBY Congress in New York on November 23-26, as delegates of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union, should contact the National Executive Office at 11246-91 St. Edmonton, Alta. T5B 4A2 or call (403) 479-0935.



The UKRAINIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CALGARY, wish to congratulate their last year's president, ROXOLIANNA KOSAK, upon her marriage to VAUGHN LEWIS, also an important member of our club. Although Vaughn is not Ukrainian, he has adopted many of our customs.

Both Roxolianna and Vaughn majored in Political Science at the University of Calgary and have graduated with B.A. Degrees. They have joined the working world and are still active members of our club.

We hope Roxy and Vaughn will be happy and wish them all the best in the years to come.

YOU ARE WHAT YOU CULTURE

EDMONTON NOVEMBER 10-13, 1978

Are you prepared for a *real* cultural experience that you can take home with you? Do you want to gain a knowledge of how your Ukrainian culture has evolved and where it is today? If so, pack your bags and head for Edmonton's Cultural Workshop, November 10-13, 1978. The University of Alberta Ukrainian Students' Club has put together a package of cultural experiences, entitled *You Are What You Culture*, that offers something for everybody.

The workshop will take place in a variety of locations in Edmonton and deal with a variety of aspects and manifestations of Ukrainian culture. Participants will be given a choice of numerous session 'series' to attend and in this way the workshop can be personalized to suit the interests of the individual participant.

Some of the speakers who have already been confirmed include Jars Balan, Radomir Bilash, N. Chibuk, Mark Ferbey, Dr. Andriy Hornjatkevyc, Dr. Bohdan Medwidsky, Irka Onutrychuk, Roman Onutrychuk, Zenon Pohorecky and Dr. Ivan L. Rudnytsky.

Participants will be provided with their choice of sessions in the following live session groups:

SESSION GROUP I (Saturday)

RITUAL CALENDAR

An introduction to the major celebrations of the seasonal cycle, stressing the rituals of major festivals such as Christmas, New Year's, Easter, midsummer night's eve and the harvest.

CUISINE

The Ukrainian cuisine contains more than perogies, hulupty and kubass. An introduction in both theory and practice to the "fine art" OF Ukrainian cuisine.

DISCOPHILE II

The record collector's guide to Ukrainian symphonic, operatic and chamber music.

CULTURAL HISTORY

A brief chronological survey of the highlights of the Ukrainian cultural experience.

CULTURAL LOGISTICS

The "how" of Ukrainian conferences, amateur performing groups, publications and organizations.

SESSION GROUP III (Sunday)

CRAFTS

A working introduction to the crafts — pottery, embroidery, pysanky and woodwork.

RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS

The Church has played a major role in moulding the Ukrainian cultural process. Icons, the rites, the cult and the architecture will be examined in this overview.

MULTICULTURALISM

Not only the who, what, where, when and why, but also the *how* in relation to the Ukrainians in Canada.

UKRAINIANS IN THE CANADIAN WEST

An ethnological and archeological perspective of Ukrainian settlement in Canada in its early years.

SESSION GROUP V (Monday)

CULTURE: A DEFINITION

A discussion of culture from a social science perspective.

DANCE AND CHOREOGRAPHY

An introduction to Ukrainian folk dance and the more recent development of folk ballet. This overview offers an insight into the choreographic process.

This workshop is guaranteed to have a profound effect on its participants. In addition to the sessions, numerous social events are planned—Friday night will feature a wine and cheese party, Saturday night a dance and Sunday night a "vatra".

Registration for the workshop is only \$20 (or \$15 if pre-registered by November 3). This fee includes all sessions, and social events as well as supper on Saturday and Sunday.

To register, or for more information, either phone (403) 433-4306 or write to:

Ukrainian Students' Club
Room 232
Students' Union Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J7

SESSION GROUP II (Saturday)

DISCOPHILE I

An introduction to the Ukrainian recording industry. From the 1940s Verivoka memorial. Choir to jazz from VK Records to "Smerchka" and rock.

TRANSLATIONS

There is a great deal of Ukrainian literature available in English translation. Some is good, some is not. An introductory session to this material.

TRADITIONAL INTERIORS

An introduction to traditional Ukrainian domestic space with suggestions for its modification and application to modern architecture and design.

CULTURAL PASSION

What do Ukrainians, Bretons, Basques and others have in common?

SESSION GROUP IV (SUNDAY)

BARDIC TRADITION

The evolution of the oral epic in general and its unique development in the *dumy*

SYMBOLS

Symbols are crucial in the erection of any culture. This session deals with symbols developed by the Ukrainian experience over the last five thousand years.

POLITICS OF CULTURE

Ukraine in the 1920's experienced government sanctioned culture — and again in the twenties and again in the seventies.

COSTUME

An overview of the different costumes from the different epochs and regions of Ukraine.

CHOIRS AND SINGING

How are choirs formed, what are the demands on the conductor, on the singers? This session includes an introduction to choral singing.

rites of passage

Every culture has them. An overview of three from the Ukrainian folk culture — baptism, the wedding and the funeral.

Images of Ukraine: Part One

The Soviet Poems of Ralph Gustafson

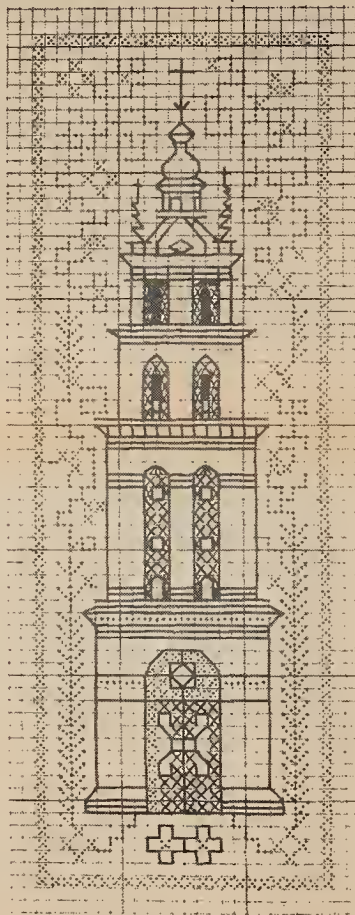
This two-part series presents images of Ukraine as seen through the eyes of two of Canada's leading poets - Al Purdy and Ralph Gustafson. As representatives of the Canadian literary community, they spent three weeks touring the Soviet Union together in the fall of 1976, visiting the cities of Moscow, Tashkent, Samarkand, Riga, Leningrad and Kiev. Naturally, they recorded many of their impressions of the USSR in poems, which they have graciously allowed *STUDENT* to print. In deference to our partisan readership, I have only selected the poems that they wrote in or about Kiev for publication in *STUDENT*; they are not necessarily their best poems from the trip. Should you want to read more of their work, you will find collections of their poems in the CAN-lit section of any half-way decent Canadian bookstore.

Jars Balan

THE KOBZAR

Shevchenko, searched
For bits of paper,
Incendiary poems
On them, by police
On his Caspian isle
Verses of Morints,
Poltava, lines
Of fire, a Czardom
Less than words,
Russia trembled,
The loud world
Shook; frisked
For scraps of words,
The poet, sick
In exile, no use
To anyone but
His bits of paper
And the listening world.
Pound in Pisa,
Without paper, shade
Or hat, yet
The poems, cantos
Canting the world.
Shevchenko, serf;
Ezra, apostle
Of Benno: uncomparable,
Yet the poem;
Cancer in the belly
And Solzhenitsyn
Wagner fleeing
Dresden, his grenade
Cocked for liberty,
But tossed for himself,
Freelancer, pander,
Yet the music;
Exiled, Dante,
Ovid; Lorca
Full of lead.
Paper persists.
Poetry "makes nothing
Happen. A mouth."
Auden, rewrite:
They read Shevchenko
In the Ukraine!

Shadows gather
Under the linden
Where he sat
In Kiev; red
October. Acorns
Fall. On the Dnieper
It's cold. I think
Of tyrannies; the kobza.
In the fields of enmity
Syllables survive.



THE CHURCHES OF KIEV

1. IN THE MONASTERY OF THE CAVES

Walled up for God underground,
Bricked in alive, tomb
On tomb, labyrinth
Safe from the world. *O dies irae!*
Assumption of the crown of thorns!

o exit. Bleeding hearts,
Entombment done with.
Outside again, my love,
"The song?" she said.
"Hear it? The bird?"

2. MOSAICS AT ST. SOPHIA

A slightly walleed Virgin Mary,
A handkerchief in her belt.
Well, she can have hay-fever, can't she,
Unable to wear contact lens?
We have our computers,
The Artificial Intelligence Laboratory
At Stanford University
My friend is at. Do we
Need natural faith? *Ichthys*,
Worship of a fish?
Do we need that?
Of course not. Xerox reigns.
So then, let Mary be walleed
In a squinch of gold,
As valid, up into heaven
Uncorrupt like an
Otis elevator.

3. ST. CYRIL'S, 12th CENTURY

What wonders cease when we are
Casual and indifferent
To simple faith.

I climb the church stairs
Within the crude wall
And come on God

In the likeness of others' love,
Arches bend roughly coloured
With ancient saints.

Nonsense, I say, a waste
Of emotion and hurt and
Grief unanswered.

I am rebuked. What comfort
Of theirs do I know of?
What crying ceased?

I wander the balcony of
The church with my faith
In nothing and poems.

I see the end of arrogance,
On the walls, trumpets sound,
The angel rolls up the sky.

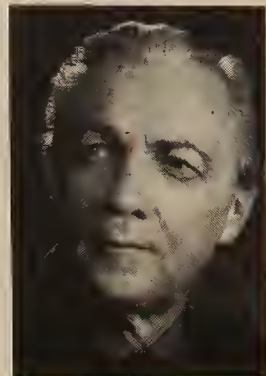
AT BABI YAR

Yevtushenko, that line of yours,
'Over Babi Yar there are no memorials.
Now this monument turns your words to bronze.

Still the earth pulses with the movements of the dead
Not dead, dying of our guilt who do not
Supersede the brute.

What command?
Lie peacefully at rest? We shall remember?

Nothing but silence and the silent
Wording of the heart.



Anyone who has had even the slightest exposure to Canadian literature in the past forty years will be familiar with the poetry of Ralph Gustafson. His first book of verse, *The Golden Chalice*, was published in London (England) in 1935, and has since been followed by more than a dozen other published selections of his poetic work. The winner of numerous awards recognizing both his literary and scholarly achievements—including the 1974 Governor General's Award for Poetry and the A.J.M. Smith Award the same year—he was most recently honoured in 1978 when he received the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Born in Lime Ridge, Quebec, on 16 August 1909, he was educated at Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec, and Oxford University in England. In addition to his creative activities, he has worked as an editor, a teacher, and as a music critic for the CBC. Since 1963 he has taught English literature at Bishop's University, where he has also served as Poet-In-Residence.

The poems reproduced here are from his latest book, entitled *Soviet Poems*, published in 1978 by Winnipeg's Turnstone Press. They are the fruit borne of a three-week tour of the USSR that Gustafson undertook in 1976 with fellow Canadian poet, Al Purdy, as part of a Canada-Soviet literary exchange. In an article relating some of the details of the trip, printed in the December 1976 issue of *Canadian Verse*, Gustafson came to the following conclusion about the experience:

"We are divided irremediably as long as oppressive bureaucracy rules in the USSR. The individual is disenfranchised in the most serious way. But the voluntary individual vote is for freedom and a nation is made up of individuals. They find irrefutable expression through art, through poetry. The human being vis-a-vis the human being is the saving grace in the cold world. I found out, in these three weeks in the Soviet Union, that the non-Canadian poet is a Canadian poet. We are all one."

Constitution

(continued from page 3)

discrimination programs at all levels of government. As Prof. Tarnapolsky recently stated before the Senate-Commons committee studying the Constitution, a human rights charter should be no substitute for the promotion of more affirmative action programs for women and disadvantaged groups, increased efforts to give native peoples and racial minorities a change to catch up with the rest of the population, and strong support of the Canadian Human Rights Commission by the Government and the public.

Fourthly, concrete changes must be made to protect citizens from illegal police action. For instance, under the existing laws, evidence obtained by the police by illegal means can still be used against a person in a trial before a court. What is needed is a provision, similar to that which exists in the American Constitution, which would make any evidence obtained by illegal means inadmissible against that person in any trial. Other areas of the law in which the courts should be compelled, in a new constitution, to give human liberties precedence over law enforcement are:

- outright prohibition against intercepting all private mail;
- prohibition against communicating income tax information to the RCMP for any purpose other than the enforcement of the Income Tax Act;

- prohibition against police placing eavesdropping devices on citizens unless the police have reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed or is about to be committed;

- a repeal of the sections of the Official Secrets Act which allow for trials to be held behind closed doors, the public being excluded.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms which has been proposed by the Trudeau Government unfortunately falls far short of the mark on all scores. It fails to signal a major shift in the Canadian legal tradition, being mainly a restatement of the existing *Canadian Bill of Rights*. Secondly, it fails to enlarge the scope of rights to prohibit the arbitrary actions by law enforcement authorities cited above. Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, it fails to protect those individual rights outlined in the Charter from being quashed by the invocation of

special powers by the government.

Whereas the introduction to the Charter, (s. 5), states that "...in a free and democratic society there are certain rights and freedoms which...if they are to endure, be incapable of being alienated by the ordinary exercise of such legislative or other authority..." section 25 of the Charter would permit limits on rights and freedoms "as are justifiable in a free and democratic society in the interests of public safety or health, the interests of the peace and security of the public, or the interests of the rights and freedoms of others." Therefore, the Government may limit the operation of these "inalienable" rights by special legislative action, much in the same way as it suspended all rights and freedoms during the imposition of the War Measures Act in 1970. In the light of this, the new Charter cannot be seen as a step forward in the protection of civil liberties in any objective sense. About the only hope that Canadian citizens have is that the *Constitutional Amendment Bill* will be left to die a quick death and that a new bill will be introduced in Parliament which will remedy the grave deficiencies of the old.

Resolutions

(continued from page 7)

3. Additions to responsibilities of Vice-President responsible for Human Rights:

- provide articles on human rights to the Canadian University Press.

4. Additions to responsibilities of the Executive Vice-President:

- promote articles on multiculturalism in the Canadian University Press.

#17 Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Clubs

WHEREAS the Federation of Ukrainian Canadian Business and Professional Clubs, in light of its successful initiatives beyond and in spite of constraints inherent in Ukrainian institutional life, is increasingly becoming a leading and progressive force towards democratizing Ukrainian-Canadian community life, and

WHEREAS the Federation has consistently shown its willingness to participate in and aid SUSK's work, notably lending their unconditional support in co-sponsoring with SUSK the national speaking tour (fall 1977) of Leonid Plyushch,

BE IT RESOLVED that the SUSK Executive maintain and enhance close contacts with the Executive of the Federation and participate actively in the next National Convention of the Federation in Edmonton, May 1979.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the SUSK Executive prepare a position paper on SUSK-Federation relations and future co-operation and that this paper be presented for discussion and approval by both the Western and Eastern SUSK Conferences prior to the Federation's Convention.

#18 Constitutional Amendment

WHEREAS the workload involved in the publication of *STUDENT* has increased significantly in the past year, reflecting its high priority for SUSK and as a result of its regular publication schedule,

BE IT RESOLVED that section 7.04 of the SUSK constitution be amended to allow for the election of four (4) editors, by changing the first sentence of this subsection to read "The editorial board of *STUDENT* shall be composed of four (4) editors elected by the congress.", and by changing section 6.08 subsection 'f' to read "The Editorial Board of *STUDENT* shall have four (4) votes."



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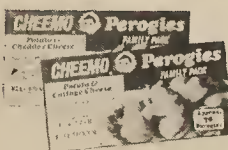
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ГОРДІСТЬ БЕЗ УПЕРЕДЖЕНЬ.

Усі ми прагнемо самопошани... і поваги наших сусідів та приятелів.

Будучи вільними громадянами, що проживають у демократичному суспільстві Канади, ми маємо право затримати й надалі свої культурні цінності, релігійне виховання, історію і самобутність.

Перш за все ми маємо право на свободу від упереджень та переслідування... право жити в єдності серед націй, в якій усі ми рівні... де ніхто не "кращий".

Ваш канадський уряд уможовлює

це шляхом постійної політики багатокультурності. Ця політика дозволяє усім нам, як рівним, зберегти нашу культурну спадщину та свідомість про неї і допомагає нам краще зрозуміти один одного. Політика багатокультурності здійснюється шляхом низки різноманітних програм, в яких приймають участь провінційні уряди, освітні системи, засоби зв'язку (преса, радіо, телебачення, тощо), громадські угруповання... і нарід Канади.

Одним з важливих завдань вашого Міністерства Багатокультурності є забезпечення однакових можливостей для усіх канадців, без огляду на їх культурну приналежність.

Політика багатокультурності вашого канадського уряду допомагає нам усім навчитись краще жити разом, породжуючи у нас гордість за себе, за нашу культурні коріння, за нашу націю. Гордість... без упереджень!

Multiculturalism

unity through human understanding



Honourable Norman Caftik
Minister of State
Multiculturalism

L'honorable Norman Caftik
Ministre d'Etat
Multiculturalisme